

The Asheville News.

VOL. II--NO. 123

ASHEVILLE, N. C., OCTOBER 6, 1859.

WHOLE NO. 532.

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56,



I. O. O. F.
Holds its regular meetings every Thursday evening, at Temperance Hall.
J. L. HENRY, N. G.
S. W. BURGIN, R. S.
Asheville, Aug. 26, 1858.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

WE have this day formed a partnership for the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, in all their branches, under the firm and style of
MORRISON & SUMMEY.
Office, one door below J. A. Patton's store, and nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.
Calls promptly attended at all hours, day or night, and in our absence calls left at the store of Summey, Spears & Co., will receive our prompt attention.
W. MORRISON, M. D.
D. F. SUMMEY.
Asheville, March 31, 1859.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.,

AND

J. G. HARDY, M. D.,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of MEDICINE, in its various branches. Office—front room in the Temperance Hall Building, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear. Asheville, Feb. 17, 1859.

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.,

Office first door south of the Bank—tf
January 6, 1859.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855.

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located in ASHEVILLE, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession. He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.

March 18, 1858.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. JOHN C. LOVE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Jackson county, in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He will attend promptly to all calls, day and night.

Office 11 miles north of Webster, at the residence of J. B. Love, Esq.
March 17, 1859.

J. R. LOVE, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WEBSTER, N. C.

WILL practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.
[Aug. 18, 1859—1y]

ERWIN & HARDY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL practice in the County and Superior Courts of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy and Polk.

MARCUS ERWIN. W. M. HARDY.
August 25, 1859.

David Coleman,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.

W. L. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING located at Asheville, will attend the Courts of Buncombe and surrounding counties. Office at Gudger's Hotel.

December 16, 1858.

R. H. CANNON,

Attorney at Law,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

October 21, 1858.

SAM. C. BRYSON,

Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe and Madison.

Office at Waynesville, Haywood county. February, 1859.

H. A. BOONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

WILL practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood.

Oct. 14, 1858.

W. G. CANDLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Montmorency Multiflorus,

(Honey Creek P. O., Buncombe County, N. C.)

July 21, 1859.

6m

WILLIAM F. JONES,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.

(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)

July 28, 1859.

1y

ASHEVILLE

CARRIAGE SHOP.



HAVING bought the interest of E. L. Triplett in the wood shop, I now offer my services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. Thankful for the past favors, I will continue to carry on the

Curriage and Buggy Making

business in its various branches. Also, wagons, carts, &c. I still occupy the old stand of James Smith, in the south of Asheville.

From my long experience, I flatter myself I shall be able to give entire satisfaction. My work shall not be surpassed in the State.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and most paid for before removed.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Orders from a distance promptly attended.

D. C. MCGREGOR.
January 20, 1859.

PROPERTY FOR SALE IN

MARION, N. C.

THE undersigned offers for sale a valuable residence in the town of Marion, McDowell county. The lot contains about half an acre, and has upon it a neat and convenient residence, a ten-pin alley, and all necessary out-buildings.

It lies upon main street, immediately adjoining Stephens Hotel, and is very desirable property. Further information concerning it can be had by calling on G. W. Glass, Esq., of Marion.

If not disposed of privately, it will be offered at public sale during the week of the next Court of McDowell county.

It will be sold on six months credit, the purchaser giving note and approved security.

J. R. HEMPHILL.
Asheville, June 2, 1859.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms. Also, Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.
January 6, 1859.

COOKING STOVES.

THE undersigned is just receiving a large lot of Cooking Stoves, of the most approved patterns and designs, and embracing all sizes, from the smallest to the largest. Come, bring your money, and buy one at low figures.

JAS. B. RANKIN.

EVERY kind of country produce taken in exchange for Goods, by

Nov. 18, 1859. J. A. PATTON.

Town Property

FOR SALE.

THE house and lot now occupied by M. L. Doyle, is offered for sale. The lot fronts on the Public Square, and has upon it neat and comfortable buildings—including dwelling, storehouse, stables, carriage house, bake oven, &c.

The property is valuable, and well adapted for a private residence or business stand.

For further information inquire of M. L. Doyle on the premises, or the undersigned.

0-ALSO-0-

A FARM, lying 21 miles from Asheville, in Chunn's Cove, and in the neighborhood of Mr. Stephen Lee's. The tract contains 100 acres—is well timbered, well watered, and very productive.

For terms, apply to M. L. Doyle, in Asheville, or to the subscriber.

T. KEENAN.

Gudger's Hotel,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. H. GUDGER, Proprietor.

The Southern, Eastern, Morganton and Murphy stages, stop at this house.

Asheville, October 7, 1858

JUST received, and now being opened, an excellent stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

We invite our lady friends to call and examine for themselves.

GAINES, DEAYER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

PILES, FISTULA,

Strictures, Tumors, Cancer, Scrofula, &c.

PAMPHLETS containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of Dr. Clifton's Wonderful Remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance, in its incipient stage, present condition, location, &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,

J. A. CLOFTON, M. D.,

Huntsville, Ala.

March 24, 1859.

REEMS CREEK, N. C., April 25, 1859.

Dr. J. A. Clifton—Dear Sir: Yours dated 24 inst., came to hand about ten days ago. I should have written sooner but got one of my hands badly hurt. The Ointment I got from you, in three days ago, made a perfect cure of a sore on my face of long standing. It has been a neglect in me not to acknowledge it sooner.

There are two men in my neighborhood afflicted with cancer. I presume these cases have too far advanced to be cured. E. H. McClure has one which began just under the eye, and has gone round the eye. The eye if not destroyed is sunk. Robert Hunter's began close to his ear where the jaw bone works up to the ear, now spread all round, got down on his neck. I done my best two years ago for them to go and see you. Hunter started, got into Georgia, met with some old woman who undertook his case and he turned back. Willis Lunsford took my advice, he got the Ointment. The place I described to you on my breast I think is probably cured or checked for the present.

Respectfully yours,

WM. COLEMAN.

BACON HAMS.

SMALL lot nice Bacon for sale by

GAINES, DEAYER & CO.

Sept. 8, 1859.

ED. J. ASTON,

Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE—Brick Corner, opposite the Court House.

RESIDENCE—Church street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours of the day or night.

Asheville, March 25, 1858.

1859. FALL. 1859.

DRY GOODS.

Hopkins, Hull & Atkinson,

BALTIMORE.

ASK the attention of buyers to their large and elegant stock of

FALL DRY GOODS,

which has been purchased most carefully, and at the best terms. To prompt dealers we shall sell our Goods low. We ask buyers who have never examined our stock to call and do so, believing that we can make it to their interest to deal with us, and TO OUR OLD FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS we shall offer increased advantages.

ORDERS sent to us shall have special and prompt attention.

Hopkins, Hull & Atkinson,

258 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

August 17, 1859.

STILL AFLOAT!

IN these times of "new systems" and "cash stores," with proof positive that no one can live unless he buys and sells for cash, we would like to remind our numerous friends that we still

Sell on a Credit!

(With the understanding that it must be paid 1st of each January, to all responsible and punctual men, and on as accommodating terms as the much abused system of credit will allow. Be it understood, however, that if you have money to spend, and want to pay for your Goods, we will sell for CASH as low as any purely cash house can sell. Although we sell on credit, we don't refuse cash for our goods.

We have a good stock, to which we are constantly adding, and to which we respectfully call the attention of our customers.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 17, 1859.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Asheville and vicinity that he will open during the week before the next April Court, a regular family Grocery and

EATING SALOON.

He will have in his Establishment Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Dried Beef, Bacon, Bologna Sausages, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon, Lobsters, Cheese, Crackers, Candies, Raisins, Tobacco, Segars, &c., &c. A quantity of all sorts of

BREAD,

kept constantly on hand. It is his purpose to keep a number one house, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of country produce, Butter, Eggs, Poultry &c., taken in exchange for Edibles, or bought at the market price.

Call at the store house immediately south of Gudger's Hotel on the court house square, and you shall have anything to Eat you may call for. No Liquors kept in the establishment.

Meals prepared on short notice, and at any hour, day or night.

A. B. ROMANO, Agent.

March 24, 1859.

1859. 1859.

SPRING STOCK.

GAINES, DEAYER & CO.

ARE now opening at their old stand, a very desirable and attractive stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Having been purchased by an experienced merchant in the city of New York, on the most favorable terms, they hope to give satisfaction to their patrons, and be enabled to sell as cheap as the big house, or any other. We invite all to call and examine our stock.

April 7, 1859.

JAS. A. PATTON

Is now prepared to exhibit an unusually extensive & varied assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES & CLOTHING,

FOR THE SPRING TRADE, inviting special attention to his DRESS GOODS, both for ladies and gentlemen.

Particular attention has been paid to the selection of his Stock for the present season, and he feels assured that the public have now an opportunity of supplying themselves on the most favorable terms, with the choicest goods and latest patterns.

To prompt paying and responsible persons, he is anxious to sell both for CASH and on a CREDIT; but he has no hesitation in saying that he can and does sell much cheaper for CASH.

Every species of Domestic Produce, Hay, Corn, and grain of every sort, taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest market price.

The first Store in the south end of the village. Look for it! There you will always find a hearty welcome, a full supply of all the articles usually kept in a country store, of first rate quality, and at MODERATE PRICES.

Asheville, April 14, 1859.

The Willis Water Wheel.

THE undersigned is the Patentee of the "Willis Water Wheel," and will sell State or County Rights low.

ALSO—a small tract of land, with comfortable buildings, on the waters of Honey Creek, Buncombe county, within 3 miles of the White Sulphur Springs, and will give ample credit on land or Patent Rights. Address, Honorary P. O., Buncombe county.

OSCAR WILLIS.

July 27, 1859.

Heaven.

BY G. S. P.

Oh! let me think of Heaven,
When clouds o'ercrest the sky,
And angry storms are driven
In dreadful fury by;

When wave on wave of anguish
Breaks o'er his troubled breast;
'Tis then I sigh and languish
For Heaven—my peaceful rest.

Oh! let me think of Heaven,
When summer scenes are bright,
When buoyant hopes are given,
And faces may not fright;

When life's young joys are dearest,
And life's dark days are few;
Then let that land, the fairest—
That Heaven—be still in view.

Oh! let me think of Heaven,
When loved ones drop and die;
When bleeding hearts are given,
And tears fill every eye;

When at their grave, so lonely,
I weep at eventide;
Oh, land of rest! there only
My fondest hopes abide.

Oh! let me think of Heaven,
When gloomy death-shades fall,
In life's cold dewy even,
Like phantoms on the wall;

When Jordan's billows gather,
In fearful grandeur near;
Then let thy voice, "My Father!"
In sweetest accents cheer.

Oh! let me think of Heaven,
When surges beneath that tide,
When restless surges driven,
Shall mount the Canaan's side;

And when with rapture swelling,
The soul from bondage free,
Shall pant for that bright dwelling,
Sweet Heaven! she'll think of thee!

Oh! let me think of Heaven,
When safe beyond the flood,
My ransomed soul forgiven,
Through Jesus' precious blood;

When dear ones, long departed
Shall greet me: "Welcome home,
Poor pilgrim, broken hearted!"
Thy Savior bids thee come!"

Lewis Wetzel.

Among the heroes of border warfare, Lewis Wetzel held no inferior station. Inured to hardships while yet in boyhood, and educated in all the various arts of woodcraft, from that of hunting the beaver and bear, to that of the wild Indian, he became in manhood one of the most celebrated marksmen of the day. His form was erect, and of that height best adapted to activity, being very muscular and possessed of great bodily strength. His frame was warmed by a heart that never palpitated with fear, and animated by a spirit that quailed not, nor became confused in midst of danger and death. From constant practice, he could bear prolonged and violent exercise, especially that of running and walking, without fatigue, and had also acquired the art of loading his rifle when moving at full speed through the forest, and, wheeling on an instant, could discharge a bullet with unerring aim the distance of eighty or one hundred yards, into a mark not larger than a shilling. This art he had been known more than once to practice with success on his savage foes. A celebrated marksman in those days, was estimated by the Borderers in the same way that the Knight Templar or a Knight of the Cross was valued by his contemporaries, who excelled in the Tournament, or the charge in the days of Chivalry. Challenges of skill often took place and marksmen frequently met by appointment, who lived at the distance of fifty miles or more from each other, to try the accuracy of their aim, on bets of considerable amount. Wetzel's fame had spread far and wide through the adjacent settlements, as the most expert rifleman of the day. In the Spring of the year, A. D. 1784, it chanced that a young man, few years younger than Wetzel, who lived on the waters of Dunderberg's Creek, a tributary of the Monongahela river, had heard of his fame, and as he was also an expert woodsman, and a first rate shot, the best in the settlement, he became very desirous of an opportunity to test his skill. So great was his anxiety, that he very early one morning shouldered his rifle, and whistling his faithful dog to his side, started for the neighborhood of Wetzel, who lived near the forks of Wheeling Creek—a distance of fifteen or twenty miles, although the two streams rise in the vicinity of each other.

When about half way on his journey a fine buck started up just before him. He leveled his rifle with his usual accuracy, but the deer did not fall dead in his tracks, although mortally wounded. His stout dog seized him and brought him to the ground; but while in the act of so doing, another dog sprang from the forest on the same deer, and his master made his appearance at the same time from behind a tree, and, with a loud voice claimed the deer as his property, having as he said, been brought down by his shot, and seized by his dog. It so happened that they had both fired at the same time, and at the same deer—a fact which may very well happen where two active men are hunting on the same ground, although one of them may fire at fifty yards, and the other at double that distance.

The dogs, feeling a similar spirit to that of their masters, soon quit the deer, which was already dead, and fell to worrying and tearing each other. In separating the dogs, the stranger hunter happened to strike that of the young man. The old adage, "strike my dog, strike me," arose in all force, and, with hasty oaths, he fell upon the stranger hunter and hurled him to the ground. This was no sooner done, than he found himself turned and under his stronger and more powerful antagonist. Perceiving that he was no match at this play, he appealed to the trial by rifle, saying it was too much like dogs for men and hunters to fight in this manner. The stranger assented to the trial, and told the young man that before he proceeded to put it to the test, he had better

witness what he was able to do with that weapon, saying that he was as much superior in the use of the rifle, as he was in bodily strength. In proof, he bid him place a mark the size of a dollar on the side of a huge poplar that stood beside them, from which he would start with his rifle unloaded, and, running a hundred yards at full speed, he would load it as he ran, and wheeling discharge it instantly to the centre of the mark. The feat was no sooner proposed than performed—the ball striking the centre of the diminutive target. Astonished at his skill, his antagonist enquired his name.

"Lewis Wetzel, at your service."

Forgetting his animosity, the young hunter seized him by the hand with all the ardor of youthful admiration, and at once acknowledged his own inferiority. So charmed was he with Wetzel's frankness, skill, and fine personal appearance, that he insisted on his returning with him to the Dunderberg settlement, that he might exhibit his dexterity to his own family, and to the hardy backwoodsmen—his neighbors. Nothing loth to such an exhibition, and pleased with the energy of his new acquaintance, Wetzel agreed to accompany him, shortening their way with their mutual tales of hunting excursions, and hazardous contests with the common enemies of their country. Amongst other things, Wetzel stated his manner of distinguishing the footsteps of a white man from those of an Indian, although covered with moccasins, and intermixed with the tracks of the savages. He had acquired this tact from closely examining the manner of placing the feet; the Indian stepping in parallel lines, and first bringing the toe to the ground, while the white man almost invariably touches his heel to the earth, and places his feet at an angle with the line of march.

An opportunity they little expected soon gave him a chance of putting his skill to the trial. On reaching the young man's house, which they did late in the afternoon, they found the dwelling a smoking ruin, and all the family murdered and scalped, except a young woman who had been brought up by his parents, and to whom the young man was tenderly attached. She had been taken away alive as was ascertained by examining the trail of the savages. Wetzel soon discovered, by close inspection of the foot-marks that the party consisted of three Indians and a renegade white man—an occurrence not uncommon in those early days, when for crime, or the baser purpose of revenge, the

Democracy and Slavery.

The Raleigh Register has recently contained some articles on this subject, which for misrepresentation, misstatement and assurance, have never been equalled. We propose to reply to these articles, and we will do so briefly in this and subsequent numbers of the Standard. We say briefly, for we do not wish, on this or any other subject, to draw too largely on the patience of our readers.

The Register invokes "everlasting infamy" on the heads of Southern Democrats on account of their course on the question of slavery!—apologizes somewhat for the opposition of Northern men to the institution, but asks, "What can be said in palliation of the conduct of Southern Democrats—men reared from birth amidst slavery and all its surroundings, and men who claim to be, of all the Southern people, the exclusive champions of the institution of slavery?"

Here is a direct and unqualified impeachment of the integrity and soundness of Southern Democrats, on a question which in North Carolina, involves not only property to the amount of one hundred and fifty to two hundred millions of dollars, but of domestic repose—the peace and very safety of our firesides! Is the Editor in earnest? Does he mean what he says? And what is the foundation upon which he makes such a charge? Why, the foundation in substance is,

First, The Democrats supported Mr. Van Buren for President in preference to Judge White and Gen. Harrison; and that Mr. Van Buren admitted the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

Second, The Democrats failed, as all merely human efforts would have failed, to arrest the abolition agitation commenced and carried on by John Quincy Adams, Joshua R. Giddings, and others.

Third, The Democrats elected Mr. Polk President over Mr. Clay; and Mr. Polk signed the Wilmot Proviso in the Oregon bill.

This is the substance of the charges contained in the first article of the Register on the subject. Did you ever hear the like? It is true the Democrats supported Mr. Van Buren against Judge White and Gen. Harrison in 1836; and it is also true Mr. Van Buren admitted, in his Junius Ames letter, that Congress had the Constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Unlike the Register we conceal nothing, but admit all the facts as we proceed. But while he thus admitted the Constitutional power, he declared, and repeated the declaration in his inaugural address in 1837, that he went "into the Presidential chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt on the part of Congress, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaveholding States."

—And he added, "no bill conflicting with these views will ever receive my Constitutional sanction." The Register has carefully withheld these declarations of Mr. Van Buren from its readers, thus affording additional proof, if any were required, that it is determined to discuss, for party ends and in a party way, a question which is far above party. The truth is, no President was ever more faithful during his term of service, to the rights of the South than was Mr. Van Buren. It is true Mr. Van Buren subsequently departed from the faith and fell, but as soon as he did so, every true Democrat from Maine to Louisiana abandoned him.

In 1835, as in 1836, the Democrats as a national party presented a solid front to a common but divided enemy. The first resolution which was ever passed by a national Convention, was drawn up by Silas Wright; and adopted by the Convention that nominated Mr. Van Buren in 1836. That resolution is still a part of the national Democratic platform. The Whigs were so divided in 1836 on this very question, that they were compelled to run two candidates for the Presidency—Gen. Harrison in the North, and Judge White in the South; and in 1840, when they took up Gen. Harrison as their national candidate, so objectionable was his record on this question to the Southern people, that nearly all the time and the efforts of his partisans were devoted to defending and explaining for him on this score. Gen. Harrison, if we are not greatly mistaken, admitted, as well as Mr. Van Buren, the Constitutional power of Congress over slavery in the District of Columbia; and it is known that he called into his Cabinet such abolitionists as Ewing and Granger. Mr. Clay, the founder and head of the Whig party, admitted the power; and in 1850 he introduced a bill, which passed both houses of Congress, abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia. John Quincy Adams was a Whig. The fierceness with which he assailed slavery in the District and in the States, and slaveholders themselves, is well known to all. He was an abolitionist, while Mr. Clay was an emancipationist in Kentucky. Mr. Van Buren, when the national Democracy nominated him for President in 1836 and voted for him, and when many of them voted for him again in Convention in 1840, was as sound on the question of slavery as Judge White, Gen. Harrison, or Mr. Clay, and sounder than Mr. Ewing, or Mr. Granger, or John Quincy Adams.

These are facts. The Register may question, but it cannot disprove them. If the Democrats, by supporting Mr. Van Buren in 1836 and in 1840, covered themselves with "everlasting infamy," in what condition were the Whigs at the same period, with the Editor of the Register among them?

If the Democrats failed during Mr. Van Buren's administration to arrest the abolition agitation, it was no fault of theirs, but the fault of such Whigs as Adams, of Massachusetts, Slade of Vermont, and Giddings of Ohio.

But the Democrats elected Mr. Polk over Mr. Clay; and Mr. Polk signed the Wilmot Proviso in the Oregon bill. This Proviso, so called, was simply a declaration that slavery should not be permitted to exist in Oregon, which lies North of the Missouri line. It was sustained in Congress by the great bulk, if not by all the Whigs from the non-slaveholding States; and the object of these Whigs was—not to exclude slavery from Oregon, for they knew it would never go there—but to embarrass the administration of Mr. Polk. The people of Oregon were in a state of anarchy, suffering for a territorial government. Under these circumstances Mr. Polk signed the Territorial

bill, protesting against the Proviso which was inserted in it by the Whigs of the non-slaveholding States. The Register denounces Polk and the Democrats who voted almost to a man against this Proviso; but has nothing to say against its brother Whigs from the free States, who voted that Proviso into the bill.

Mr. Polk was in favor of, and Mr. Clay was opposed to the annexation of Texas. Under Mr. Polk's administration, and as the result of Democratic efforts, some three hundred thousand square miles of slaveholding territory were added to the American Union. And yet, by voting for Mr. Polk, and by annexing this area of slaveholding territory, the Democrats, according to the Raleigh Register, covered themselves with "everlasting infamy" on the question of slavery!

But enough for the present. When will our ultra, Southern Rights, fire-eating contemporary of the Register "discourse" again?

STREAM PLOWING AT LAST.—The following is an account of the late steam plowing match at Chicago, given by a correspondent on the spot:

The Fawkes machine was first brought upon the ground and set in motion. The plow attached to it cut nine furrows, each twelve inches wide, making a very neatly laid swath of nine feet in width and from two to three inches in depth.

The Waters machine then got under way, and, after some little preliminary arrangement, started off with thirteen plow-shares in its rear, which cut a width of nineteen feet and a depth of six inches, turning the sod in as beautiful a manner as the most perfectly managed single plow.

This operation was witnessed by the assembled thousands, who crowded upon the machine in such a manner as to render the risk to life and limb most imminent, and its termination called forth round upon round of cheers, such as can only arise from a dense multitude in a state of excitement. The result was so unexpected that the demonstration amounted to enthusiasm. The sturdy farmers who followed this new propeller of the plow share, were astonished to see a width of nineteen feet turned as easily, and in much less time than they have been accustomed to turn a single furrow twelve inches broad, and vented their feelings without stint. The distance ploughed was about a quarter of a mile, part of which was quite rough and uneven. In one spot the machine ran up an elevation of about one foot in twenty, and dragged the plow, which buried themselves to the depth of nearly nine inches, with scarcely a perceptible diminution of speed.

WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH PAPER.—A writer in *Blackwood's Magazine* says it is wonderful to see the thousand uses as well as ornamental purposes to which paper is applicable in the hands of the Japanese. He states that he saw it made into materials so closely resembling Russian and Morocco leather and pig skin, that it was very difficult to detect the difference. With the aid of lacquer varnish and skillful painting, paper made excellent trunks, tobacco bags, cigar cases, saddles, telescope cases, the frames of microscopes; and he even saw and used excellent water-proof coats made of simple paper, which did keep out the rain, and were as supple as the best Mackintosh. The Japanese use neither silk nor cotton handkerchiefs, towels, nor dusters; paper in their hands serves as an excellent substitute. It is soft, thin, tough, of a pale yellow color, very plentiful, and very cheap. The inner walls of many a Japanese apartment are formed of paper, being nothing more than painted screens; their windows are covered with a fine translucent description of the same material; it enters largely into the manufacture of nearly everything in a Japanese house hold; and he saw what seemed to be balls of twine, but which were nothing but long shreds of tough paper rolled up. If a shopkeeper had a parcel to tie up, he would take a strip of paper, roll it quickly between his hands, and use it for the purpose; and it was quite as strong as the ordinary string used at home. In short, without paper all Japan would come to a dead lock; and, indeed, lost by the arbitrary exercise of his authority, a tyrannical husband should stop his wife's paper, the sage Japanese mothers-in-law invariably stipulate, in the marriage settlement, that the bride is to have allowed to her a certain quantity of paper.

THE NEGRO IN MEXICO.—The Minuteman correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent writes:

You have heard it often, but the truth is never common or worthless. A fire occurred here last week, which destroyed a small hut in the rear of the town, and which would have done some considerable damage, but that the wind was down and the people active. This shanty, fifteen by fifteen, with a low roof, a stooping door and a dirt floor, was the residence of the negro race, it seemed like, for, as I happened to be on the ground early, I counted eight big strapping fellows, worth \$1500 apiece, rush out of that little hut, followed by four Mexican women and a black wench worth \$1200. What has this fact told but the oft repeated tale of the social degradation of the African? For although the negro here labors under no disabilities, is in better favor than the natives, yet as a class, with one exception, not one of them has kept his head above the water.—They are below the level of common Indians, living like hogs, drinking, gambling, cursing, swearing and pursuing all manner of fallen practices. They earn good wages when at work, but except as stevedores, they do nothing to make a living.

According to the views of a distinguished astronomer, the earth is gradually increasing its distance from the Sun, and in the course of six thousand years the distance will be so great that only an eighth of the warmth we now enjoy will be communicated to the Earth from the Sun; the Earth, therefore, will be covered with eternal ice and snow, as we now see the plains of the North, where the elephant formerly lived, and where there is neither Spring nor Autumn.

HOG CHOLERA IN TENNESSEE.—We hear that the hog cholera is making sad havoc among the hogs in many portions of the country. Can't some hog doctor find out a remedy to stop this disease among our fellow swine? It is getting fearfully malignant.—*Cleveland Banner*.

A Blow for the Abolitionists.

The following article, from a recent number of the "London Times," proves that the best thing to be done for the negro is to give him a good master, who will take care of him and make him work:

There is no blinking the truth. Years of bitter experience—years of hope deferred, of self-devotion unrequited, of poverty, of humiliation, of prayers unanswered, of sufferings derided, of insults unresented, of contempt patiently endured—have convinced us of the truth. It must be spoken out, loudly and energetically, despite the wild mockings of howling cant. The freed West India negro slave will not till the soil for wages; the free son of an ex-slave is as obstinate as his sire. He will cultivate lands which he has bought for his own yams, mangoes and plantations. These satisfy his wants; he does not care for yours. Cotton and sugar, and coffee, and tobacco—he cares little for them. And what matters it to him that the Englishman has sunk his thousands and tens of thousands on mills, machinery and plants, which now totter on the languishing estate that for years has only returned beggary and debts. He eats his yams and snuggles at "Buca."

We know not why this should be; but it is so. The negro has been bought with a price, the price of English taxation and English toil. He has been "redeemed from bondage" by the sweat and travail of some millions of hard working Englishmen.—Twenty millions of sterling—one hundred millions of dollars—have been distilled from the brains and muscles of the free English laborer, of every degree, to fashion the West India negro into a "free and independent laborer." "Free and independent" he has become, God knows; but laborer he is not; and so far as we can see, never will be. He will sing hymns and quote texts, but honest, steady industry he not only detests but despises.

We wish to heaven that some people, not persons nor clergymen—but some just minded, honest hearted and clear sighted men would go out to some of the islands—say Jamaica, Dominica or Antigua—not for a month or three months, but for a year—would watch the precious *protege* of English philanthropy, the freed negro, in his daily habits; would watch as he proudly rejects agricultural or domestic service, or accepts it only at wages ludicrously disproportionate to the value of his work. We wish, too, they would watch him while, with a hide thicker than that of a hippopotamus, and a body to which fervid heat is a comfort rather than an annoyance, he droopingly lounges over the prescribed task on which the intrepid Englishman, unincumbered to the burning sun, consumes his impatient energy, and too often sacrifices his life. We wish they would go out and view the negro in all the laziness of his idleness, his pride, his ingratitude, contemptuously sneering at the industry of that race, and then come home and teach the memorable lesson of their experience to the fanatics who have perverted him into what he is.

[From the Southern Homestead.]

The Turnip Fly.

MESSES. EDITORS: As the time will soon arrive for sowing turnips, I recommend the following remedies for the fly that usually preys upon the turnip to such an extent as to render it valueless.

My theory is to have something with the turnips that the fly likes better than they do the turnip; to this end, I frequently sow several bushels of wheat bran upon the ground just as the turnips begin to vegetate. I have also sown a spoonful of black mustard seed to the acre; and I find that they will always leave the turnips to feed upon the mustard.

As both of these remedies are easily tried, your readers will find that the expense will be far less than the advantage claimed, and I confidently recommend them. S. T. B.

THE KENTUCKY MILLIONAIRE.—The late Robert Wickliffe was a native of Virginia, and emigrated to Kentucky a poor unrelieved boy. He commenced his career as a day laborer at fifty cents a day, became an eminent lawyer, and was the largest capitalist in Kentucky at the time of his death, his property being estimated at four millions. The Paducah Herald remarks of Mr. Wickliffe that, as a laborer, he was noted for his faithfulness, his industry and the amount of work which he could perform. At the whipsaw he was unequalled, and on many occasions he cut the timber and split out five hundred rails a day. In the palmist day of his popularity and wealth, he never ceased to boast of his achievements as a laborer. He studied law while a laborer, at night, by the light of the fire; and when first admitted to the bar, he gave but small promise of attaining the position he afterwards won. But industry and perseverance never fail of success, and it was verified in a signal manner in the case of Mr. Wickliffe.

A THOUGHT FOR YOUNG MEN.—No wreck is so shocking to behold as that of a dissolute young man. On the person of the debauchee or inebriate, infamy is written. How nature hangs labels over him to testify her disgust at his example. How she loosens all his joints, sends tremors along his muscles, and bends forward his frame. The wretch whose life long pleasure has been to debauch himself, and to debauch others, whose heart has been steeped in sin so that it is black all over, is an offense to the heart of the unblemished.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON, OF NEW YORK.—A New York correspondent of the Delta writes, that the New York delegation in the Charleston Convention will give a united support to Daniel S. Dickinson for the Presidency. In that event he will be a formidable aspirant. No Northern man will be more acceptable to the South than the patriot who declared in the United States Senate that he would draw his sword, and shed his blood if necessary, in defence of her rights.—*Mississippiian*.

HIGH PRICES.—Negro men have recently sold in this market at two thousand dollars apiece, and women proportionately high.—Planters from Louisiana, who know the value of negroes, were the purchasers.—*Edgfield Advertiser*.

A WISE PHILOSOPHY.—I am for the philosophy that fits us for the world, not that which teaches us to abandon it.

The San Juan Difficulty.

The latest intelligence from Washington Territory represents the relations between the governments of Great Britain and the United States as having been highly critical.—If the intention of the British Governor had been carried out, a collision would have been inevitable, as two of the British vessels had been ordered to fire; but in the meantime a British Admiral arrived, took command, and countermanded the orders.

The original misunderstanding was with the Hudson Bay Company, the interests of which were represented by Governor Douglass. The Island of San Juan had been in the occupancy of the Americans at least eighteen months, nobody seeming to question their rights, and for a longer period was considered and treated in all respects as belonging to Washington Territory.

It was not until Gen. Harney applied to, and was informed by Boundary Commissioner Campbell, that our title to the island was clear and certain, that he despatched troops thither, at the earnest request of the residents, who claimed protection from the British aggression; and especially from the predatory incursions of Northern Indians, who had even taken and held possession of a light-house for three days; and against whom private expeditions had repeatedly been sent to chastise them. Col. Rankin says the people of Washington Territory and of the Pacific States are unanimous for our retention of the island of San Juan. And such is their enthusiasm, that if the United States troops should be directed to vacate it, private parties, in formidable numbers, would immediately occupy that important position, and not surrender without a severe struggle. But it is not supposed in Washington that our troops will be withdrawn, as this would be considered as an admission that our title is clearly disputable.

Raleigh Standard.

The Caloric Engine in Printing.

The Northampton (Mass.) Gazette thus records the triumphs of its new caloric engine:

It goes "like a clock." Puffing and blowing, it tugs away at its work like a boy at his stent. Hundreds of people have been to see it. "What makes it go?" asks one. "Where is the water?" asks another. "What the deuce won't they get up next?" And on it goes! "What's that blowing off?" That is the escape of hot air. When more heat is generated than is needed to drive the press, it is passed off through the escape pipe. No water is used. A fire is built in a little furnace and the wheel set in motion, and away it goes. It needs no attention any further than to keep the fire burning. Any boy can manage it. And besides driving the press, it gives all the heat necessary to warm the room in the coldest weather. It can consume but little fuel, and therefore cannot cost much to run it. It is the cheapest power in the world. When first set up the draft was not good, and it failed to show its power; but that difficulty has been overcome, and now it "goes like a top." Three cheers for the caloric printer!

Our Southern Merchants.

Under this head the Charleston Evening News administers a wholesome rebuke to the many Southern merchants who have this season passed by Charleston in neglect and gone on to the Northern markets for their supplies. It would appear to be more than usually the case. The News shrewdly surmises that very many of them are off on "a personal frolic." It is so, perhaps, in numerous instances; although many, doubtless, go for "they can get the best in the Union." However it may be, it sounds strangely incongruous to hear such Southerners bawling at home over Southern rights and Southern independence.—*Edgfield Advertiser*.

We have an idea if the Charleston merchants would rid themselves of their parsimony, and advertise in the country press, these complaints of our retail merchants, running to the North would measurably cease. We have seen the advertisements of a few retail houses in our State exchanges, but rarely those of the Meeting and Hayne street wholesalers. Drummers cannot supply the place of printers' ink, nor can the city papers. One is rather avoided, as too sticky—the other circulates too little among the smaller traders, whose interest it would be to go to Charleston for goods. Suppose the Hayne and Meeting-streeters try our specific at the proper time, and see how it operates.—*Spartanburg Spartan*.

Alone in His Glory.

Mr. Pennington, of the Newbern Progress, in some remarks on the occasion of entering upon the second volume of a Weekly issue of that paper, indulges in some reflections upon the fate of newspapers in Newbern; and certainly the record of deaths and casualties is rather a full one, since within the last eight months some six publications have died out there, leaving the Progress as the sole surviving representative of the Press in the "Athens" of North Carolina.

The truth about it is that there are very few more risky things than the starting of newspapers, and few indeed in which the failures preponderate so largely over the successes. Parties, who are not themselves printers, must labor under considerable difficulties in carrying on newspapers in North Carolina, since the margin of profits at best, is small, and all the elements must be brought to bear to enable the balance to foot up on the right side.

The Progress is doing well. It is managed with tact, talent and energy, and is a new paper in the fullest sense of the word. The organ of hope must be large with the youthful members of the literary or editorial profession, for we have never known a paper that wasn't going ahead enormously just after being started, and we have witnessed suspensions for want of support following immediately on the heels of boasts of business and circulation that made us ashamed of our own slow progress, and yet we have progressed and some others have faded out.

Wilmington Journal.

A popular writer says it is not the drinking, but the getting sober, that is so terrible in a drunkard's life. To this Prentice adds: some persons, influenced probably by this important consideration, seem to have deliberately resolved never to get sober.

Amalgamation.

A tourist writing from Montreal, says, among other things, "but the bedrooms were close, dusty and dirty; the attendance (in black—Africans) slovenly and optional, most frequently impudent. The New York Hotels, such as the Astor, Everett and that class, are institutions not yet dreamed of in Canada."

It is the commonest thing to find in all Canada, burly, black buck African husbands, actually and legally married to white females. In fact it is the rule rather than the exception. And then, too, when one of these very sable "colored gemmen" covers his "free wool" with a wig made of Caucasian hair, he deems "himself" the equal in every respect of any "white trash," prince or peasant, that walks the proud earth, and will give or not, his "attendance," as seemeth good and pleasing unto him. These are the fruits of one of the abominable "isms" preached by the apostles and prasses of the latter day saints or devils.

The founder of the "Religion of Reason," Gerrit Smith, gave a farm to any negro who would accept and cultivate it. One venerable darkey tried the "experiment" for two seasons, and then abandoned his grant in despair and disgust, exclaiming, as he shook the dust from his heels, "Dat land am so dam poor, dat an ole humble bee hab to go down on he knees to get at de clober!" So much for so much.—*N. Y. News*.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold by virtue of an Order of the Court of Ordinary of Hathersham county, Georgia, at Cleveland, (formerly Mt. Yonah), in White county, on the first Tuesday in November next, the following property, viz:

Nine valuable and young negro men, and five negro women, (three young and likely.) Also the following lands: One half of Lots No. 52 and 53, in the 3d District, known as the Burnett lands. 200 acres of Lot No. 20, 3d District, known as the Roach lands. 300 acres, part of Lots No. 19 and 14, 3d District, known as the Rush lands. Lot No. 46, 3d District, and 15 acres of No. 19, 3d District. West half of Lots No. 18 and 15, known as the Gabriel Huggs place, 250 acres. Lots No. 28, 6th District, and 12 and 11, 3d District, 615 acres, known as the Monroe place. Part of Lot No. 13, 62 acres. Part of Lot No. 21, 3d, supposed 200 acres. Part of Lot No. 22, 3d District, 180 acres, mineral lands, known as Burnett mine. Lot No. 11, 3d District, 250 acres. Part of Lots No. 21 and 22, containing 210 acres, known as the Graham lands. Part of Lot No. 11, 3d District, containing 50 acres, known as the Magaha place. All the above lands lie on Saaty and Chicoma creeks, adjoining to Nacoochee Valley.—There are several valuable and desirable plantations in the body. There is a large body of MINERAL LANDS.

The far-famed Horseshoe Gold Mines are in this body of land, and are not worked out. The lands have been re-surveyed and plotted, and the mineral lands will be sold in small lots, of from 25 to 100 acres. The farming lands will also be sold in bodies and not in lots. A plat of all the lands and the different bodies in which they will be sold, can be seen by calling on E. P. Williams, one of the Administrators, at Nacoochee, and will be exhibited on the day of sale. All the above property sold as the property of Moses Horseshoe, late of said county, deceased, for the benefit of heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale.

E. P. WILLIAMS, Administrator. A. L. HORSBOW, Jr.

Sept. 22, 1859. 11N

United States Mail Line, FROM Asheville to Charlotte.

DAILY. THE subscriber would call the attention of the traveling public to the above line of DAILY STAGES, connecting at Charlotte with the Daily Trains on the Columbia and Charlotte, and the North Carolina Railroad.

To persons going East this is the cheapest as well as the most direct route; and passes through one of the most romantic and beautiful regions of Western Carolina. Running in full view of the celebrated HICKORY NUT FALLS, in day light, the traveler has an opportunity of viewing that magnificent and wonderful work of nature. A fine view is also obtained of the loftiest peaks of the world-renowned BLACK MOUNTAIN.

Many other noted localities cannot fail to interest the traveler. New and splendid Coaches, fine Stock and the very best Drivers, will insure the comfort, speed and safety of passengers. Office at Charlotte: Kerr's Hotel. "Asheville: Gudge's Hotel."

J. F. SUTHAVAN, Contractor.

July 7, 1859. 6m

Charlotte Democrat copy 6 months.

GUDGER'S HOTEL, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS old and well known establishment (formerly Smith's Hotel), is now in thorough repair, and the Proprietor determined to render the House attractive to its numerous patrons and friends, and the public generally.

He has pleasant rooms and attentive servants, and his table shall at all times be furnished with the very best the country affords. He has fine stables with plenty in them, and faithful hostlers.

His charges are as follows: Board per day.....\$1 00 " week.....5 00 " month.....15 00 Children and servants two thirds price. The Proprietor, with good Assistants, will ever be found ready to contribute to the comfort and pleasure of guests.

July 7, 1859. J. H. GUDGER, Proprietor.

STOP THE RUNAWAY!

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 13th instant, a negro man named DANIEL.

Said negro is about 5 feet high, of rather Indian color and look, has a large foot and small leg, and is a much shrewder fellow than he would be taken for at first sight. He has an unmistakable mark, having several years since attempted to cut his throat. He may be aiming for a free State, and is possibly in company with a white man, and no doubt will pay liberally for his apprehension and confinement in Jail, so that I get him again.

W. D. WATTS, Laurens C. H. S. C., Sept. 22, 1859. 3t

Reems' Creek Masonic & Sons of Temperance HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR MALES AND FEMALES.

THE next session will commence on Monday October 3d. The location is in a community which for morality, intelligence, and healthfulness has no superior. The undersigned having considerable experience in teaching, flatters himself that he can render entire satisfaction to any who may entrust their sons and daughters to his training and instruction, and as it is his object to make the school a permanent one, no pains will be spared to advance the pupil as rapidly as possible, and at the same time grounding him thoroughly in his several studies. The expenses are less than at any other Institution of the character in the State.

The government of the school will be kind and gentle, but firm.

Students admitted at any time and charged to the close of the session; unless in case of protracted sickness.

Boarding \$1 25 to \$1 50 per week. Tuition as formerly, and exceedingly low. Contingent fee of 25 cents, invariably in advance.

Any information in regard to the school may be had by application to Rev. J. S. Weaver, W. R. Baird, or the undersigned.

J. H. CALFEE, Principal. Sept. 4, 1859.—3m.

United States Mail Line, FOR THE EAST.

THE Trains of the Western North Carolina Railroad are now running DAILY to the Catawba river, (and by the first of September will reach Newton), leaving Salisbury, on the arrival of the Northern mail, at 4 1/2 o'clock, P. M., connecting with C. S. BROWN & CO'S.

Line of 4 Horse Coaches

FOR MORGANTON AND ASHEVILLE, running DAILY to Newton, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, through to Asheville, without any detention, and TEN HOURS IN ADVANCE of any other line. Returning from Asheville, leaving on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, arriving in Salisbury next days to breakfast; connecting with the trains of the North Carolina Railroad going North, which will be

24 Hours in Advance

Of any other Stage Line from Asheville—crossing the Blue Ridge at NOON-DAY, going and coming; thereby securing the finest view of the celebrated peaks of the BLACK MOUNTAINS—Mt. Mitchell and Mt. Clingman—to be had from any point—passing within 10 miles of the "Black Mountain House," and connecting with the tracks of that establishment.

Families and invalids, four or more, by stopping over at Newton, can take our EXTRA COACH for Morganton in day light, if they prefer; thus avoiding night travel from Salisbury to Asheville. The same accommodation is provided for those passing from Asheville to Salisbury, by stopping at Morganton over night, and taking the Extra Coaches in the morning, for the Rail Road.

This Stage Line has been in successful operation four years, and no serious accident has ever occurred on it; and without fear of contradiction we will say it is the most pleasant, expeditious, nearest, and cheapest route, East or West.

One of the Proprietors will be found at the head of the Railroad, and the other at Morganton, ready to accommodate all wishing to take our Stages.

Stage Office: In Morganton, at the "Walton House." In Asheville, at the "Eagle Hotel." C. S. BROWN & CO. Contractors.

July 1st, 1859. 3m

NOTICE.

BOOKS of Subscription will be opened at the following places, under the direction of the following persons, and remain open for the space of sixty days from the date hereof, for the purpose of raising the one third of the estimated cost of constructing the Second Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad, extending West from the Town of Morganton, in the county of Burke, viz:

AT ASHEVILLE, under the direction of James W. Patton, John Burdin, Marcus Erwin, Robert B. Vance, and John W. Woodfin, or any three of them.

AT MARIOT, under the direction of Alfred M. Finley, S. J. Neal, Albert Burdin, J. J. Alfred M. Erwin, and Alberto Higgins, or any three of them.

AT MORGANTON, under the direction of Edward Jones Erwin, Dr. Samuel Tate, William M. Walton, Jacob Sewell, and W. C. Erwin, or any three of them.

AT NEWTON, under the direction of J. Post, George Setser, John Wilfong, David B. Gaither, and M. L. McCorkle, or any three of them.

AT STATESVILLE, under the direction of Jos. W. Stockton, Otho Gillespie, C. A. Carlton, A. K. Simonton, and M. Freedland, or any three of them.

AT SALISBURY, under the direction of D. A. Davis, John I. Shaver, James Kerr, N. S. Fleming, and J. J. Bruner, or any three of them.

Commissioners will please return Books of Subscription at the expiration of the sixty days, addressed to me at Statesville.

By order of the Directors.

R. F. SIMONSON, Secretary & Treasurer.

Office W. N. C. R. R. Co., J. Statesville, Aug. 10, 1859. 1

EAGLE HOTEL.

I DESIRE to call public attention to the EAGLE HOTEL. I have it ready for the reception of those who are seeking either health or pleasure, and will spare neither money or trouble to make it a First Class Hotel. I have secured the services of an able and experienced Steward from Charleston, to take charge of the dining room, and hope to be able to please even the most fastidious.

Permit me to call attention to the arrivals

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOMAS W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, October 6, 1859.

TERMS.

The News is published weekly, at \$2 per annum, strictly in advance; \$2 50 if paid at the end of six months, or \$3 if not paid until the expiration of the year. Clubs of ten or more at \$1 50, invariably in advance.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life in Asheville, N. C., Oct. 2d, 1859, at nine o'clock in the evening, Mrs. HARRIET NEWELL, consort of Rev. Thomas W. Atkin, Editor of the Asheville News. The deceased was the daughter of J. M. and Margaret Thompson, and was born in the town of Jonesboro', East Tennessee, April 3rd, 1825, and joined to Thomas W. Atkin in holy wedlock December the 8th, 1842.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." This was the language of one who declared the mind of God relative to his saints. And Oh, what blessedness in the assurance, that this promise is as firm and abiding as the throne of the Infinite, and that this immutable promise is to all who die in the faith of the Lord Jesus Christ. And Oh, the richness of the consolation thus left to the desolate, as they sit alone and mourn the loss of dear friends.

The deceased had lived thirty-four years, filling up her measure of duties as daughter, wife, mother, and a follower of our Lord Jesus; thus presenting a symmetry of character which it was beautiful to behold. Early in life, under the influence of the pious instruction of devoted and religious parents, she was led by the workings of the Holy Spirit to give her heart to God; and was an exemplary member of the M. E. Church, from about the time of her marriage till death.

Through the period of her life spent in the service of God, she was never known to falter in her trust and confidence in the love and promises of her Savior, but went peacefully on her life's journey, increasing and maturing constantly in the graces of the Christian character.

During the last six years of her life, she was subject to attacks of a pulmonary character, and several times was thought to be near her end, yet her confidence in Christ was unshaken. But in those attacks she did not fail to recognize the warnings of that day when she should put on the white robe and wear the crown of righteousness, prepared for all the finally faithful. Amidst all her sufferings and the care of her family, was she that same cheerful and happy Christian, and was willing not only to do, but to suffer, the will of her Divine Master, and no murmur was heard from her lips. Thus she gave evidence of the divinity of her religion. In the darkest hours of her suffering and trial, she seemed to only cling the closer to the promises of her Redeemer, and as it appeared to the eyes of her loved ones around her, she became but the more conformed to His image and likeness.

It was the privilege of the writer to make the acquaintance of the deceased (at which time he became her pastor) about twelve months since, and many were the precious moments he spent in the sick room of this cheerful Christian. And so cheerful was she as a Christian sufferer, that he felt it was a privilege to be in the house of affliction, and witness the triumph of grace over human suffering.

Her friends, consumption, so flattering, caused her friends frequently during the last attack to think that she would so far recover from this last attack which lasted more than a year, as to enable her still to comfort and bless her family. Yet to the writer she often said, her days were well spent; yet so calm was she, that in speaking of her departure, one would have thought that she only contemplated an earthly journey, from which she should soon return. After having a religious conversation with her, on leaving her house he always felt that God was there, making her bed in all her afflictions, and went away with his spirit refreshed.

For some weeks previous to her departure she was almost deprived of her speech, and when visiting her one morning a short time before she bid adieu to earthly things, the writer found her calm and peaceful, with the word of God by her; she motioned to him to come near her bed side; she then opened her Bible at the fourteenth chapter of the gospel according to St. John. Being asked if she wished it read, she said, in a low tone of voice, "No. I was reading that before you came in, and Oh, how precious these words." Then commenced saying in this language: "Let not your heart be troubled," &c., running her fingers along those precious lines, she exultingly exclaimed, "Oh, how sweet! what comfort!" And when she came to the 27th verse she said, "Peace, precious peace!" And with feeble accent she repeated the verse: "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you; not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." And as she uttered these words her face brightened and in her eye was kindled a heavenly joy, saying, "How sweet is that peace, what would I do now without that peace. When I am gone, I want all to know that that peace was mine." Her heart seemed to be filled with joy, and her tongue essayed to speak of the goodness of God.

We often hear of the chivalry of the warrior, who in the midst of martial music, flying banners, clashing arms, and the thunder of cannon, rushes furiously into the jaws of death. But such chivalry sinks into nothingness when we see a timid female, in the death chamber, where all around is hushed to silence, and sad and silent faces, suffused with tears all around, she is seen contending with the fell foe of all our race, with all the calm magnificence of thought and purpose. And to hear her challenge the monster, and ask him where is his sting, where is now thy sting O death! That is chivalry. One said of the members of the Methodist Church, "Our people die well." Let us thank God that this is still true.

"I want my friends all to know that that peace was mine." May these words comfort the hearts of the bereaved husband, children and friends of the deceased.

"Thus star by star declines,
Till all are pressed away,
As morning high and higher shines,
To pure and perfect day,
Nor sink those stars in empty night,
But hide themselves in heaven's own light."
WILLIAM H. KELLY.
Asheville, Oct. 5, 1859.

Bank of North Carolina.

The Directors of this Institution met in Raleigh on Saturday last. The Standard gives a summary of the proceedings from which we learn that the following branches were established, to be put in operation on the 1st of November next: Wilmington, Charlotte, Fayetteville, Tarboro', Windsor, Milton, and Morganton.

The Directors at Wilmington are—John Dawson, President; Gilbert Potter, J. H. Dickson, E. P. Hall, and D. A. Lamont. Officers—W. Reston, Cashier; W. D. Smith, Teller; J. H. Wright, Discount Clerk and Book-keeper.

Directors at Charlotte—John Erwin, President; A. C. Steele, J. H. Carson, W. J. Hayes, E. P. Hall, and D. A. Lamont. Officers—W. Reston, Cashier; W. D. Smith, Teller; J. H. Wright, Discount Clerk and Book-keeper.

Directors at Fayetteville—A. W. Steele, President; Geo. McNeill, E. L. Pemberton, S. J. Hinsdale, and Geo. Lander. Officers—H. C. Lucas, Cashier; W. Huske, Teller; W. L. Rose, Book-keeper and Discount Clerk.

No Directors appointed at Tarboro'. Officers—V. Chapman, Cashier; W. S. Baker, Teller and Clerk.

Directors at Windsor—Jonathan S. Taylor, President; David Outlaw, J. E. Fanning, Lewis Thompson, J. C. Walton. Officers—L. S. Webb, Cashier; E. Webb, Clerk.

Directors at Milton—Samuel Watkins, President; Geo. A. Smith, M. McGee, John Wilson, Geo. W. Thompson. W. R. Hill, Cashier.

Directors at Morganton—T. G. Walton, President; Dr. S. Tate, W. M. Walton, J. Rutherford, and W. C. Erwin. No officers appointed at present.

The following officers were appointed at the Principal Bank, Raleigh; G. W. Mordecai having been heretofore appointed President, and C. Dewey, Cashier, to wit: W. E. Anderson, Teller; Jordan Womble, Jr., Discount Clerk and Book-keeper; Seaton Gales, Clerk.

The British Disaster in China.

The British met with a bloody repulse on the 25th of June, at Taku, China. A forced passage of the river Peiho was attempted, when the British vessels were fired upon from the forts with destructive effect. Troops were afterwards landed, but out of one thousand men only one hundred approached the main forts, so as to be ready to scale them. But scaling ladders were wanting, all of them having been broken by the enemies' shots or lost in the mud. A retreat was ordered, which was as disastrous in its consequences as the attack. The British vessels anchored in the stream poured in a tremendous fire on the forts, but several of the vessels were disabled, and their decks were covered with the dead and wounded. The Chinese crowded the forts in large numbers, and fought with equal skill and desperation. Russian officers, it was thought, were engaged in handling their guns.

The total British loss was 464. Admiral Hope was severely wounded, seven officers were killed, and twenty wounded. The French aided the British, but the Americans, though they took no part, behaved in the most friendly manner towards the British and French.

The London Times and other English papers are fierce in their denunciations of Chinese perfidy. The result of this engagement must be a bloody war. The British will have vengeance, and the Chinese power may be completely broken before the war is over.

The official organ of the Emperor of the French says:

"The Government of the Emperor and that of Great Britain are about to take measures together to inflict chastisement and obtain every satisfaction which so flagrant an act of treachery requires."

The Democratic State Committee.

We see it announced in the North Carolina Standard, over the signature of Dr. James E. Williamson, the Chairman, that the members of the Democratic State Executive Committee are requested to meet in the city of Raleigh, on Monday the 18th of October, 1859. Business of importance will be considered, and a full attendance is desired.

The Committee is composed of the following gentlemen: Dr. James E. Williamson, of Caswell; J. C. Badham, of Chowan; L. W. Humphrey, of Onslow; John Winslow, of Cumberland; M. A. Bledsoe, of Wake; Francis Fries, of Forsyth; W. J. Yates, of Mecklenburg; M. S. Stokes, of Wilkes; and S. McD. Tate, of Burke.

"A subscriber at Hendersonville, says: 'Why is it that I do not regularly receive the News? Numbers 9 and 11 of the present volume I did not receive at all. As good a paper as the News I desire should come regularly, for every number lost is a good thing lost. Tighten your screws, friend A. I suppose I am not in arrears.'"

You are not in arrears, friend J., and your paper is regularly mailed to you. Our papers for Hendersonville are put up in two packages, and if the other subscribers get theirs, why is it that you do not get yours? That is the question we would like to have answered. Some unintentional oversight, no doubt, which we trust will be remedied.

"See the advertisement of Mr. G. N. Reynolds, in another column. When you need anything in his line, don't forget to send him an order."

"The Masonic Convention, recently in session at Chicago, adjourned to meet in Memphis in 1862. During the session a plan of confederacy was adopted, by delegates in attendance for the purpose, by which it is provided that the Grand Lodges shall meet by representatives triennially for various interesting purposes. A banquet of magnificent proportions was given by the Masons of Illinois to all the representatives in attendance, on Friday evening, in Chicago, said to have been the best thing of the sort ever got up in that city. About two hundred were in attendance."

"NORTH CAROLINA DRIED FRUIT.—A correspondent writes the Fayetteville Observer as follows: 'From the 1st of July up to the 17th of September, there was sent off 277,879 pounds of dried fruit. 500 pounds of this quantity was sent to Indiana. About \$4000 worth of dried blackberries have been sent to one man.' The correspondent suggests that dried persimmons might be made a profitable article of trade, as they command a high price. They are as plentiful as gold."

BREVITIES.

—Col. Jesse Thornburg, of Randolph County, N. C., is dead. Col. Thornburg represented Randolph for many years in the Legislature.

—The Charlotte Bulletin says: "The Catawba rose higher than at any date, and its turbid waters over-leaped every barrier, sweeping off upon its bosom, stock and every class of produce, not gathered, from the bottom lands."

—On the 11th inst., James Shaw, a resident of Vicksburg, Miss., was struck by his wife with a broomstick, and staggering into the yard, fell dead. The murderess was arrested.

—Industry is an excellent guard for virtue; the more active your life, the less opportunity have the passions to corrupt you.

—A Frenchman has recently invented an apparatus for stopping a locomotive, almost instantaneously, when at its highest speed, and it is said to have been tried successfully.

—Charlton Morgan, of Ky., has been appointed consul at Messina, in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

—The business portion of Madison, Lake county, Ohio, was mostly destroyed by fire on Friday last. The loss will reach \$25,000.

—Five hundred hogs were sold at Paris, Ky., last week, to be delivered between the 25th of November and the 10th of December, at \$3 50 per one hundred pounds gross.

—The great Western plains are literally covered with buffalo. The number each year seems to increase rather than diminish. They go in immense droves, and at times seem to cast a dark shadow over the valley.

—The Baptist State Convention of North Carolina will commence its annual session in Charlotte on the 2d of November next.

—Thursday, November 3d, has been set apart as a day of thanksgiving in Canada.

—A bull race took place at the Hendricks county, (Indiana) fair, last week. A bull was harnessed to a light vehicle and driven around the track, to the great delight of thousands of spectators.

—Mrs. Wheelock has been fined \$10 at Worcester, Mass., for withholding a man named Messinger.

—J. M. Newson and Wm. B. Smith, Esqrs., announce that "for reasons void of interest to the public," they have concluded to defer the publication of a Daily in Salisbury for the present. The Banner will be continued as heretofore.

—Mr. Henry H. Floyd, whose plantation is in Camden County, Ga., has a field of corn of about one hundred acres, which will yield an average of one hundred and six bushel to the acre, by actual measurement. Who can beat this?

—The Standard says the crops in Guilford, Rowan, Cabarrus, Davidson and Mecklenburg are rather poorer than might have been expected from the accounts previously received from those counties.

—The number of patients in the North Carolina State Lunatic Asylum is between 170 and 180.

—The cholera has carried off 1,600 persons in Hamburg this summer, 900 in July. It has raged seriously in the Duchies of Mecklenburg, one little town of 2,300 inhabitants has been almost depopulated.

—A perpetual treaty of peace has been concluded with the Mohave Indians.

—A horned owl, supposed to be about one hundred years old, has just died at Arundel Castle, the seat of the Duke of Norfolk.

—The Gas Works of the Insane Asylum at Raleigh took fire on Monday night and were consumed.

—N. C. 6 per cent. Stocks are quoted in the New York market at 95.

—Cherish patience as your favorite virtue. Always keep it about you. You will find use for it often than for all the rest.

—The last Memphis Advocate states that Bishop Kavanaugh was dangerously ill, but improving.

—In the Theological Seminary of the Illinois University are eight Norwegians, five Swedes and one Dane, all preparing for the Lutheran ministry.

—A severe snow storm prevailed at Lancaster, N. H., on the 14th of September, and the thermometer fell to 40 degrees.

—Major Chapman, of the United States army, stationed at Old Point Comfort, committed suicide on Tuesday last, by cutting his throat.

—We are pleased to learn from the Spartan that the Spartan and Union Railroad will be completed by the first of December next.

—A New York company has built a factory in Chatham county, N. C., for the manufacture of oil from iron ore. The ore yields about fifty gallons of oil to the ton.

—It is estimated that the late freshets destroyed \$100,000 worth of tobacco in Carolina county, Virginia.

—General Jessup, Ordnance-Master General of the United States Army, is lying very ill in New York.

—A new sewing machine, to collect rents, mend manners and repair family breaches, would find ready sale.

—The Louisville Journal says that the Mormons are all in favor of Mr. Douglas for the Presidency. They are emphatically Squatter-sovereignty men. They want no outside powers or influence interfering with their polygamy, or any of their other institutions.

—There are said to be at present in the world about one hundred and twenty-one thousand Mormons. Eighty-three thousand live in Utah, of whom four thousand six hundred and seventeen have sixteen thousand five hundred wives.

—Three hundred horses are annually killed in Hanover for consumption by the eaters of horse-flesh, a very numerous class in Germany.

—In Russia a malady has broken out among cattle and caused extensive ravages.

—Commerce is still flagging most woefully in Paris and the complaining grows more general every day.

—An ancient house in New Orleans recently passed into the possession of a charcoal seller, who has found a pile of Spanish doubloons under the floor in one of the rooms. The sum found is reported to be about \$10,000.

—The Mecklenburg Agricultural Fair will be held in Charlotte on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of the present month.

—A wise man should have money in his head, but not in his heart.

—Hear no ill of a friend, nor speak any of an enemy.

From Washington.

Washington, September 29.

An important point in the differences between us and Great Britain concerning the northwestern boundary line lies in the representations of our officials, civil and military, from the region of the disputed territory, to the effect that while the United States Commissioner was in the treaty, the British Commissioner was under instructions of his Government as to where the line should be run. This shows how much more vigilant the British Government is than our own in such matters. Their tenacity, too, is proverbial; but information from various sources as to the views of the Administration, lead me to believe that they do not intend to be responsible for any act that shall compromise our claim to the Island of San Juan.

The recent casting of the principal portion of the equestrian statue of Washington, by Clark Mills, having proved a success, a rustic pedestal is to be constructed upon which the work of art is to be elevated at a height of forty feet. The pedestal is to be a very remote part of the city, but Congress may see the expediency of locating it at a more central one. The 22d of February will probably be designated for the inauguration of a statue, and Senator Hunter is spoken of for orator on the occasion.

Chief Justice Taney has arrived in the city, and is looking as well as usual.

I hear that the President will move in from the Soldiers' Home on Monday.

The dispatches from Com. Tatnall, received at the Navy Department, state that a day had been fixed for the American Commissioner to proceed to Peking to meet the Chinese authorities, with a view to the immediate ratification of the treaty. These dispatches have been submitted to President Buchanan, who entirely approves of the action of the commodore in rendering the assistance he did to the British Admiral. It was only a reciprocity of a courtesy extended to one of our own ships. Such is the light in which the Department views it. No opinion is expressed by Com. T. as to the merits of the controversy between the English and the Chinese.

Important dispatches were received yesterday from General Harney, in which that officer says that no conflict had taken place between the troops, nor was there the slightest apprehension of any. I have reason to believe that if these dispatches had been received prior to General Scott's departure, that officer would not have been so hasty. It may be that the orders will go by the next steamer for his return.

The various acts of Congress relative to the re-instatement and promotion of naval officers are likely to lead to infinite trouble in regulating their pay. Secretary Trowley now has the subject under consideration.

Quartermaster-General Jesup has returned, but is still suffering from erysipelas in the face.

Conflict Between Outlaws and a Vigilance Committee.

A friend, who has just arrived from Lafayette parish, informs us that on Saturday morning last, the Vigilance Committee of that parish were summoned to assemble and proceed to a place called Bayou Tortue, about fifteen miles west of Vermilionville, where an encampment of outlaws had been formed, the ring-leaders of which had challenged them to battle. Accordingly, the law and order men of the parish, who had long suffered from these depredators, who had robbed, plundered, passed counterfeit money, and murdered with impunity, quickly gathered, and taking a piece of artillery with them from the village of Vermilionville, started for the rendezvous of the outlaws. At A. M. on Saturday about five hundred well equipped mounted men suddenly appeared before the entrenched camp of the boldsters of the laws, where they found them in full force, with the Bayou well guarded, and a house in the centre of their position, loop holed, and otherwise thoroughly prepared for enduring a siege or resisting a storming party. The flag of their fraternity also floated defiantly in the breeze, and until the Vigilants had formed their order of battle, and unmasked their cannon, all looked as if the defense would be obstinate and sanguinary.

The sight of the big gun, however, struck terror into the hardened hearts of these outlaws, who *qui parat suum* immediately appeared to arm the warriors. Their number was about one hundred and fifty, many of whom having horses, managed to make their escape, but seventy of their force fell into the hands of the Vigilants. Immediately a court martial was formed, consisting of two Vigilants from each company, to whom the question was submitted whether the prisoners, notorious evil-doers, should suffer death or be paddled. By a majority of two, it was decided to inflict the paddle punishment, and thirty-six hundred blows were equally administered. One fellow committed suicide, by shooting himself, to avoid the paddle.

Subsequently, five others of the gang were found dead from gun shot wounds.

Our informant says that the news of this affair caused the greatest pleasure among all the honest and decent inhabitants of the parish where it occurred, and the adjacent Atakapas parishes, which have long suffered from the depredations of the powerful and dangerous gang.—N. O. True Delta.

HON. JAMES L. ORR.—The Spartan Express of Wednesday contains a very flattering notice of the services and successes of this gentleman. It infers that they foreshadow him as the prime minister of the Charleston Convention, and next President of the United States.—Columbia Guardian.

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS.—In one week's time a gentleman in Richmond had the following notes, all counterfeits, presented at his counting either for change or to pay for small purchases: Bank of New York, N. C. \$10; Bank of Wilmington, N. C. \$5; Bank of Cape Fear, N. C. \$5; North Western Bank of Virginia, \$5 and \$10; Bank of Commerce, \$5.

If persons will be particular in taking notes, they will save themselves the trouble of having them returned on their hands. Counterfeit gold \$1 pieces and 25 and 50 cent counterfeit pieces are circulating freely about the streets and in large quantities. Look to the money you receive or you will find it worthless.

GEN. JACKSON A SCHOOLMASTER.—Who would have thought it? It is nevertheless true, that old Hickory began his career as a teacher of an "Old Field School," in South Carolina, and in this vocation earned the money which supported him while he studied law. This is one among many curious and unexpected facts presented in Mr. Patton's forthcoming Life of Gen. Jackson, the first volume of which is now in the hands of the printer. Many eminent Americans have found life as teachers, but we hardly expect to find the indomitable hero of New Orleans adding to the list.

The Hon. Augustus R. Sillers of Calver's county, Maryland, recently attached to the American party, and formerly a Whig Representative in Congress from the Sixth District of Maryland, has published a letter in which he says:

I am forced into the ranks of the Democratic party, in spite of the prejudices engendered by twenty years of active opposition, because I believe in this party the only bulwark of Southern rights, the only political organization capable of stemming the tide of Northern fanaticism, and of supporting, in their integrity, the Constitution and the Union.

Every young man should remember that the worst enemies of his industry, the vulgar and the useless idler, whose energies of body and mind are rusting for want of occupation, may look with scorn upon the laborer engaged at his toil; but his scorn is praise, his contempt honor.

We learn that a car and thirty-five bales cotton was burnt about Asheville, N. C., the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, on Tuesday, as the train was coming down. Loss about \$2,200.

INFIDEL CONVENTION.—A Convention of Infidels, calling themselves philosophers, lately met in Buffalo, N. Y., and expressed themselves much dissatisfied with the present state of things. Most of the old stagers, who figure on Abolition Anniversaries, were present, and the professional Infidels were well represented. Parker Pillsbury, a famous emancipationist, made a speech in which he denounced the Church, Constitution and Union. Another speech was made by a Miss Chapin, of Brooklyn, who is described as a dark, withered little woman, awkward in gesture and monotonous in delivery. It is said that a large number of those present ladies, in a few weeks, will be well conditioned, but the majority scraggy and shrewish in appearance. A Buffalo journal says "it is curious that female reformers are generally destitute of personal beauty." One of the male speakers maintained the Monobdo theory, that all men once were tails.

Terrible Accident at a Fair.

ALBION, (N. Y.) Sept. 28.

Main street canal bridge, in this village, fell this afternoon with an immense crowd of people who were attending the County Fair. Eighteen dead bodies have already been taken out, and it is supposed that many more are still in the water. A great number were injured.

HIGH WAGES.—A San Francisco writer, of late date, says the following are about the rates of wages now paid: Carpenters, \$4 to \$7 per day; bricklayers and masons, from \$4 to \$6; blacksmiths, wheelwrights, machinists, painters, tin-smiths, from \$3 to \$4 50; common laborers, \$3, farm hands from \$30 to \$40 per month, and found; servants from \$25 to \$40 per month, and found; cooks from \$30 to \$60.



REYNOLDS' CARRIAGE & HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE undersigned invites the attention of purchasers to the largest assortment of vehicles ever offered for sale in the Southern country. Four seat German towns & Rockaways, from \$150 to \$250. Coaches of various kinds, from \$50 to \$600. Six seat Rockaways, from \$275 to \$350. Buggies with Enamelled leather tops, from \$125 to \$175. Buggies without tops, from \$80 to \$125.

All work sold is warranted. Charts containing every variety of vehicle, together with a list of prices will be furnished by addressing: G. N. REYNOLDS, No. 89, Meeting st., Opposite S. C. Institute. Oct. 6, 1859.—4t.

NEWTON ACADEMY.

THE next session under the care of Rev. Jacob H. Hood, A. M., commences November 1st. Terms of admission the same as last session. M. PATTON, Pres. Board Trustees. Oct. 6, 1859.

Executor's Sale. NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order made at September Term of the County Court for Haywood, I will proceed to sell at the residence of the late Elijah Deaver, deceased, on Saturday 12th day of November next to the highest bidder, two negroes, an old man Ben and a young and likely girl Liza. Also, some corn and other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of twelve months will be given by the purchaser giving bond and approved security. N. EDMONSTON, Executor. Oct. 6, 1859.—4t.

LIST OF LETTERS, Remaining in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C. at close of Quarter ending September 30th, 1859.

Ashe, Thos.	Lanier, Miss R.
Abbott, M. P.	Lochner, Caswell
Addison, Jas. R.	McCaughin, R. L.
Alexander, S. E.	McFee, Mrs. C.
Andrews, Harvey	Miller, David
Anderson, Dr. Wm.	Merritt, Mrs. Sallie
Butler, Miss Malinda	Miller, J. M.
Bussy, Mrs. Sarah	Mackbanks, Stephen
Brown, Wm. C.	Munday, Alexander
Brown, W. A. G.	McKee, Dr. R. H.
Brooks, C. B.	McKee, Thos. W.
Bull, G. M.	McCuller, R. C.
Bates, James C.	McCurry, J. T.
Bates, Humphrey	Morrison, Miss M. R.
Bledsoe, S. M.	Oliver, Alexander
Banks, Hugh R.	Plemmons, Peter
Bullock, Alfred	Posey, Miss B. A.
Brevard, D. R.	Poter, Rev. W.
Craven, Noah	Penly, Wm.
Corn, Miss Elizabeth	Palmer, L.
Clark, Mrs. Elizabeth	Patton, J. B.
Clark, Jesse	Pinner, Leander
Clarkson, T. B.	Patton, Newton
Carraway, Jas. F.	Parsons, Wm. R.
Carr, Wm. J.	Presnell, W. A.
Colton, H. E.	Horter, Miss L. E.
Carraway, Mrs. A. D.	Patton, Mrs. M. J.
Corpening, T. J.	Patton, W. W.
Daten, Wm.	Patton, J. S. L.
Duckett, Richard or Wes.	Page, James
Davidson, Miss M. E.	Quinn, Joseph
Du Rose, R. M.	Ramsey, Miss M. J.
Davis, Mrs. Elizabeth	Roberts, John
Dunkin, A.	Rogers, S. D.
Douglas, James	Rankin, Rev. Jesse
Edmonds, Wm. A.	Rutherford, Wm.
Edmonds, Wm. A.	Redman, J. P.
Fisher, R. J.	Signan, Elias
Foster, Thos. H.	Singleton, James
Finley, R. S.	Singleton, Mrs. S. E.
Frazz, H.	Singleton, Dinah
Garlon, Mrs. Amelia	Satterwhite, James
Graham, G.	Shingler, Col. W. P.
Griggs, S.	Sanford, S. L.
Gash, B. S.	Stradley, Miss M. A.
Gaither, B. S.	Stewart, H. W.
Gaston, J. P.	Snowden, Miss Isabella
Gibson, J. A.	Smith, Miss Sallie
Gregor, P. W.	Starnes, Miss M. A.
Harris, Mrs. Elizabeth	Thrash, John
Higgins, Charles	Taylor, Thos. B.
Hackley, Stuart	Verdier, Mrs. C. B.
Hackley, Col. Wm.	Winthrop, Miss M. D.
Harrison, Edmund	Wolf, Sam. C.
Howell, W. J.	Wilson, F. M.
Howard, Leander	Whitson, Miss Annie
Huffman, Wm.	Worth, Miss D.
Ingram, W. R.	Watts, Oscar
Jones, Gen.	Wilson, Andy
Jefferson, S. H.	Wilson, James
Jones, Josiah M.	Wilson, William
Joyce, R. H.	Wilson, Violet
Jones, J. R.	Watson, Mrs. T. W.
Jones, M. M.	Warren, Wm.
Jones, A. S.	Westmoreland, J. G.
Jones, Thos.	Weinges, G. W.
Kelley, J. B.	Williams, Wm. L.
Kilpatrick, Dr. J. W.	Wynn, Miss Jane E.
Kilpatrick, T. A.	Webb, W. L.
Killian, D. A.	Williams, Robert
Logan, Philip	Williams, B. C.
Leedy, J. J.	Whitaker, R. B.
Land, A. J. W.	
